

VETO OF PRESIDENT OVERRULED BY HOUSE

House Repeals Dry Enforcement Bill within Three Hours After President Had Unexpectedly Vetted It. Wet Spell for Christmas Now Unlikely.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Wilson unexpectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill today and within three hours the house repassed it over his veto by a vote of 176 to 55. The total vote was barely more than a majority of the entire membership. Dry leaders in the senate immediately began laying plans to re-pass the bill there. They expect to ask unanimous consent for its consideration tomorrow, claiming enough votes to put it through. They expect to act on it by Wednesday at the latest.

The president refused to sign the bill because it included the enforcement of war time prohibition.

The objects of war time prohibition, the President said in his veto, had been satisfied, and "sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for its repeal."

It would not be difficult, the President held, for congress to deal separately with the two issues.

The veto hit congress unexpectedly. The house, getting on its feet again, deserted its leaders, who wanted to defer consideration until Thursday so as to round up all the dry members. But the dries swept into the chamber and showed there was overwhelming sentiment among them to give the government ample weapons for dealing with the liquor traffic.

Nobody had really professed to know the President would veto the bill. Republicans and Democrats alike, and the countless multitude that had sorrowfully watched the passing of the bars, thought it would become a law without his signature.

Attorney General Palmer, it was said, declared it unconstitutional.

But the President, propped up in bed, dictated and then signed a veto message and sent it along to congress, without worrying, apparently, what congress might do.

With repassage of the law by the house and the prospect of the same thing happening in the senate, hope of the big "wet" spell that would run over the Christmas season vanished.

Prohibition leaders predicted refusal of the house to accept the President's veto meant that the sale of liquor would not be permitted again in this and many other generations.

The reasons for vetoing the act were set forth by the President in the following message to congress:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning, without my signature, H. R. 6310, "An act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries."

The subject matter treated in this measure deals with two distinct phases of the prohibition legislation. One part of the act under consideration seeks to enforce war time prohibition. The other provides for the enforcement which was made necessary by the adoption of the constitutional amendment. I object to and cannot approve that part of this legislation with reference to war time prohibition.

"It has to do with the enforcement of an act which was passed by reason of the emergencies of the war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy and whose repeal I have already sought at the hands of congress. Where the purpose of particular legislation arising out of war emergency have been satisfied, sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for repeal.

It will not be difficult for congress in considering this important matter to separate these two questions and effectively legislate regarding them; making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of war time emergencies and those like the constitutional amendment of prohibition which is now part of the fundamental laws of the country.

In all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of large numbers of our people, we must be certain that the established processes of legal change are followed. In no other way can the salutary ob-

CIVIL COURT CONVENES MONDAY

Only Equity Cases will be Heard First Week of Term. Regular Roster to be Heard Second Week.

Laurens, S. C., Oct. 29, (Special)—The fall term of the Court of Common Pleas will convene Monday morning with Judge R. W. Memminger, of Charleston, presiding. Following a meeting of the Bar Association last week, it was announced that only equity cases would be heard the first week of the term, the jury cases being called for the second week. Jurors for the second week were drawn Monday morning.

The following is the roster of cases for the second week.

Monday, Nov. 10th.

Owings & Owings vs Counts & Cowan. Simpson, Cooper & Babb for plaintiffs; Richey & Richey for defendants.

W. G. Lancaster vs B. R. Todd. Simpson, Cooper & Babb for plaintiff; Featherstone & Knight for defendant.

Moore & Hill vs C. & W. C. Ry. Co. Featherstone & Knight for plaintiffs; Dial & Todd for defendants.

J. W. McKee vs Dora Madden. H. S. Blackwell for plaintiff.

Buzhardt vs Vaughn.

Tuesday, Nov. 11th.

Kentucky Horse and Mule Co. vs T. W. Knight. Richey & Richey for plaintiffs; Simpson, Cooper & Babb for defendant.

Rickman & Tumbler vs C. & W. C. Ry. Co., (two cases), F. P. McGowan for plaintiff; Dial & Todd for defendants.

Overland-Harper Company vs John Abercrombie. F. P. McGowan for plaintiff.

Oxwell Acetylen Gas Co. vs S. J. Davis. Dial & Todd for plaintiff; F. P. McGowan for defendant.

Wednesday, Nov. 12th.

Culbertson vs Long. Phil. D. Huff for plaintiff; Richey & Richey for defendant.

Culbertson vs Crisp. P. D. Huff for plaintiff.

John D. Childress vs D. P. Curry. Simpson, Cooper & Babb for plaintiff; Richey & Richey for defendant.

R. B. Childress vs D. P. Curry. Simpson, Cooper & Babb for plaintiff; Richey & Richey for defendant.

Thursday, Nov. 13th.

J. H. Shaw vs American Railway Express Co. F. P. McGowan for plaintiff; Simpson, Cooper & Babb for defendant.

T. M. Shaw vs Bessie Shaw. Graydon & Blease for plaintiff; Simpson, Cooper & Babb for defendant.

For Formal Trial.

Hagerly Cook Co. vs W. L. Terry.

Second Week Jurors.

The following jurors were drawn Monday for the second week:

Laurens Township—A. C. Fuller, W. H. Gilkerson, L. F. Nelson, Alston Lee, Jacks—W. S. Hatton, I. O. Ray.

Hunter—Edgar Todd, J. R. Todd, H. Y. Abrams, M. D. Smith, T. M. Smith.

Youngs—W. M. Nelson, W. E. Burdette, Frank Bobo, R. T. Crow, L. B. Bailey.

Waterloo—M. E. McDaniel, Jr., J. W. Crawford, Geo. W. Washington, F. L. Brown.

Sullivan—M. V. Manley, C. F. Beeks, J. W. Fleming.

Dials—H. E. Hellams, W. S. Meeks, J. W. Hand, A. Coke Babb, J. R. Brownlee, J. K. Willis, H. T. Cook, L. H. Robinson.

Cross Hill—J. W. Simmons, J. R. Willcut, W. W. Watkins, Jas. C. Workman.

Scuffletown—D. A. Glenn.

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THE CLINTON CHRONICLE

Over King & Little's Grocery Store

TIRED OF BACKGROUND.

Farmer Wants Same Consideration as the City Worker.

American Agriculturist.

Speaking for the 125,000 members of the New York state grange in regard to cost of living the following statement has been issued by S. J. Lowell, state master and W. N. Giles, state secretary:

The first factor in a happy life is three meals every day. The next is adequate clothing and housing to keep the body warm. After these come the minor necessities which are more easily provided.

What has brought so suddenly into prominence the food and clothing problem? The war, to be sure, but it has only hastened what every thinking agriculturist has seen for years was surely coming; that is that the rural dweller was not receiving the support and encouragement which his urban brother so easily obtained. We mean by this that . . . better schools, better churches, better homes, shorter hours, better wages for work under more favorable conditions have had the result of drawing from the country its population to an alarming degree.

Now, instead of going into a study of our situation and developing a remedy of conditions, our laboring brothers of the city propose to remedy our trouble by arbitrary measures without any real knowledge of the cost of the necessities of life.

No class of Americans with red blood in their veins will stand being told they must labor long hours at inadequate pay in order that another class may have shorter hours and higher wages.

If the saying of the city man that "the farmers are rolling in wheat" is true, why does he refrain so completely from coming out to roll and why is it that over half of our farms have mortgages on them, and that two-thirds are worked by renters? Do the laboring men of the city think that by demanding that the government be taxed to pay the deficit between what they get and what they earn, that farmers are going to pay the tax cheerfully, when they (the laboring men) use this added power to beat down the cost of the product of the farmer's toil?

What is the farmer's idea of remedy? First, let us say that every man is a profiteer. The doctor who comes to usher us into the world is one; the undertaker who consigns us to mother earth is another, and all through life every man is happy when he gets more than his fellow. When this is accomplished by the application of gift and intelligence, he earns it and all is well. When a class of men demand it, although their labor does not earn it, some one else must pay and they become dishonest profiteers.

We here challenge the city laborer to a cost accounting that all the world

may see who earns his wage. We have asked the United States secretary of agriculture time and again for a cost accounting on farm crops. We want the world to know just what we are entitled to. In order that there may be no chance for complaint on either side, we desire that the cost be figured from the city laborer's standard of eight hours, and the conveniences which surround the city labor. Let it be complete and exact.

While this is being done, let us give you a little food for thought. When wheat was \$1 a bushel, one bushel paid for a day's work. Wheat, by government fiat, is \$2.25 a bushel and it now requires two to three bushels of wheat to equal the pay received by labor for one day's work.

Formerly, the farmer received three cents a quart for milk; the distributor received three cents and the consumer got it for six cents. One day's labor at \$1.50, which was then a high wage, paid for 25 quarts of milk. Today the farmer receives eight cents and transportation—and distribution—receive eight cents, the consumer paying 16 cents. One day's pay for labor at \$5 a day buys 31 quarts of milk.

When wool was 30 cents a pound, allowing four pounds for a suit of clothes, the farmer received for the product \$1.25. Figuring the cost of a suit of clothes at \$20, 13 days' labor at \$1.50 paid for a suit. Today wool is 65 cents a pound, four pounds bringing \$2.60, the amount received by the farmer. The same suit of clothes is now \$40, and the laborer can obtain a suit by eight days of labor at \$5 a day.

The comparison will hold with every farm product. In view of these facts, if agriculture is to be preserved and the world fed, an economic adjustment must be made.

May we call the attention of the city dweller to two facts: The farmer does not have to strike; he can not be discharged. No farmer ever did strike. The statement that the Dairymen's league went on a strike is not true. Not a man quit his job; every man milked his cow and the milk went into food as usual. No, we do not strike. We want to state here, in all fairness, just what will be done if our president, with the cabinet cooperating with leaders of labor organizations, continues to tell us we are not of equal importance, but are to serve their purposes; we will take a summer vacation (something we have never had) until the time when we can all come together and be fair to each other.

We are asking for no favors. We will feed all but feel that we must be on the same level with others. May we begin now by a cost accounting of farm products and a wage scale for labor, the base of which shall be its earning powers?

PRESIDENT SIGNS LEGISLATION BILLS

Again Permitted to Transact Some Public Business. One of Best Nights Since Illness.

Washington, Oct. 22.—President Wilson was permitted again today to transact some public business. After what his physicians described as one of the best nights he has had since his illness began, he signed the amendments to the food control act providing penalties for hoarding and profiteering in food and clothing and three more measures of minor importance.

Tomorrow the prohibition enforcement bill will be returned to the White House by the department of justice with the opinion as to its constitutionality and it is expected that if the president shows no ill-effects from his work yesterday and today he will be allowed to study the opinion and pass on the bill. He has until midnight of October 28th to act before the bill becomes a law without his signature.

The president's physicians announced today that his temperature, pulse and respiration continued normal and that his digestion was more satisfactory.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, the Baltimore specialist who was called in last week in connection with the prostatic complications, again came to the White House late today, his visiting having been arranged at the time of his last call. He was accompanied by Dr. H. A. Fowler.

Doctors Young and Fowler, it was said tonight at the White House, were well satisfied with the prostatic condition of the president.

Dr. Grayson supplemented his night bulletin with the information that the patient's condition was as good as could be expected. The increased activity of the president was not an indication of any decided improvement in his condition, Dr. Grayson said, adding that it was thought that permitting the president to sign bills would perhaps be better for him than to withhold the bills and allow the consequent anxiety to take action on such matters.

Immediately after breakfast this morning the president turned his attention to the national industrial conference to which he addressed a letter yesterday. Mrs. Wilson telephoned Secretary Tumulty that the president desired to know the situation in the conference and a report was given him. Later in the day some executive business was laid before the president. Besides signing the four bills, Mr. Wilson remitted the sentences of two military prisoners and signed extradition papers for Augustino Spinozzi who is held in France at the request of federal officers at Pittsburg to answer charges of theft of \$30,000 worth of whiskey and of failing to pay revenue tax at \$12,000 on it.

FRENCH SPY PAYS PRICE FOR CRIME

Pierre Lenoir Executed at Prison Yesterday Morning for Dealing with Enemy. Third Execution.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Pierre Lenoir, convicted on a charge of having held intelligence with the enemy, was executed at Sante prison at 7 o'clock this morning.

Lenoir, who had been ill for some time, suffering from paralysis of both legs, had to be carried to the place of execution. His attorney, M. Molene, asked early today that the prisoner be examined mentally and physically.

"It is an impossible thing to execute a sick man," the attorney claimed.

The officials decided, however, to proceed with the execution regardless of this protest.

Lenoir was able to sign the register of the prison, but was unable to take a step. The guards carried him out, his attorney crying, "It is a shame to carry a man in this way to his execution."

Pierre Lenoir was the third person to be executed on charges arising out of attempts made by German agents to conduct a "defeatist" campaign in France in 1915 and 1916. The others who met their death as a result of revelations made against them were Bolo Pasha, executed April 17, 1918, and M. Duval, who faced the firing squad July 17, 1918. Both were directors of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge.

Lenoir, who, as a young man, had led an idle and dissolute life, came into public notice early in 1918, when the arrest of Senator Humbert, owner of the Paris Journal, was followed by charges against several men who were

PUBLIC INSPECTS TURNER BUILDING

New Dining Room and Kitchen at Orphanage Thrown Open First Time on Friday.

The new dining room and kitchen at the Orphanage was formally thrown open for the public's inspection last Friday afternoon from four to six o'clock. A number of friends called during the afternoon and were shown over the building by members of the senior class and matrons, after which refreshments were served. The visitors all spoke in the highest praise of the building and the modern manner in which it has been equipped.

The Turner building is one of the best on the grounds, being substantially constructed of granite which was quarried on the farm of the late G. C. Young, two miles from here. The stone was donated by Mr. Young, who throughout his lifetime was one of the institution's most devoted friends. C. C. Wilson of Columbia was the architect and C. L. Rounds the builder.

The present Orphanage family numbers about 335, but the building has a seating capacity of 500. The entire work of menus, preparation and serving of meals is under the direction of a well trained dietitian.

The modern equipment for the kitchen consisting of a large range, steam cookers, steam table, potato peeler, baking oven, refrigerator, etc., was furnished by Mrs. R. P. Hamer of Hamer, S. C., as a memorial to her daughter. The dish room is equipped with a steam dish washer furnished by the Rev. L. C. McC. Smythe of Japan.

The dining hall is a beautiful, well-lighted room and has semi-onyx (white glass) tables and the chairs are golden oak bent wood. All meals are cooked and served from this central building, thus eliminating the cottage system adopted several years ago following the burning of the Memorial dining hall.

alleged to have acted as agents of the Germans in buying the newspaper from M. Humbert, it was shown early in the investigation that Lenoir had paid M. Humbert large sums of money which he had received from Germans, and that Lenoir had received a commission of about \$200,000 for his work. The money handled by Lenoir came into France by the way of Switzerland, a German agent named Schoeller acting for Germany in that country.

Lenoir was doomed to death on May 8, 1918, and desperate, but futile efforts were made to gain a commutation of his sentence. Lenoir was removed to Sante prison after what appeared to be his last chance for life had vanished, but on September 19, last, when the firing squad was in position and all preparations for his execution had been made his life was spared for a time in a most dramatic manner. His attorney asserted that Lenoir could give evidence wanted in the case of Jos. Callaux, who was yesterday brought before the high court of the French senate on a charge of conspiring to bring about a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany. Lenoir was given a searching examination but subsequently it was announced that nothing he had laid before the officials would justify a mitigation of the sentence of death passed upon him.

SELLS HIS HOME.

Capt. J. W. Copeland has sold his beautiful home on Woodrow street to Mr. R. Z. Wright, and Mr. Wright and family will move into their new residence in the next few days.

Mr. Wright has sold his present home on South Broadway to Miss Sue Henderson and Miss Lula Parker.

WALL CAVES IN.

The back end wall of M. S. Bailey & Sons store caved in Sunday night and the building was damaged considerably. Fortunately no one was in the store at the time. Workmen were at once on the job repairing the damage and everything around at "The Big Store" is about straightened out again and business is going right ahead without interruption.

The Rev. Mr. Steadman, the presiding elder of the Greenville district, occupied the Methodist pulpit on last Sunday morning.

ject sought to be accomplished by great reforms of this character be made satisfactory and permanent.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON, The White House, 27 October, 1919.